

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1897.

NO. 131.

Rings

Some beautiful new Rings just completed.

DIAMOND SOLITAIRE. DIAMONDS and SAPPHIRES,
" and RUBY CLUSTERS. RUBIES,

And because we have all these fine quality goods from \$5 to \$50 and upwards, do not think but what we can supply you with good Rings at all prices. We keep a very complete stock of good Gold Rings set with genuine stones at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10. See our goods. Everything guaranteed.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

.... BUSINESS

We were much impressed these past two weeks with condition of trade—slightly miscellaneous—a big turn over for jobbers, outfitters, furnishers, etc., while the dry goods business seemed to be drying up. We do not want this state of affairs to continue during August. The human family may be divided into two divisions,

The Male and the Female.

Now outfitters, etc., may sell to the male. We want to be patronized by the female. It is they who buy most of the household supplies, all of her personal needs, and the personal needs of the younger members of the family, and generally to good advantage.

We want to sell, and at once, all summer stuff remaining on hand, at prices most interesting, such as nice white, striped, checked and brocade muslins, at 10 cents, organdies at 12½, 15 and 20c.

It pays us to sell all goods of this class very cheap instead of carrying them over.

The Westside.

No Wheels in Ours

THAT IS THE RACKET.

LET US impress upon your mind that we are here to SERVE you big BALLS of bargains. WE COURT you LOVE and will SCORE a NET profit if you SET your thoughts upon the ADVANTAGE we receive by taking the VOLLEY we SERVE. NO DUECE FAULT of the REFEREE if the UMPIRE SCORES for us. We are GAME

Flout has advanced.

Hudson's Bay Hungarian . \$1.30
Snowflake 1.25
Sugar, 20 lbs 1.00

KLONDYKE SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

The Yukon Gold Fields

ARE IN CANADA

Goods purchased elsewhere than in Canada are subject to Customs Duty on entering the Yukon. Strong force of Customs Officers and Mounted Police stationed at the Passes. Customs Certificates on purchases in Canada will prevent any delay from Canada or United States officials.

Victoria, British Columbia, is the Best Place to Fit Out and Sail From.

All Steamboats going North call at Victoria.

G. A. KIRK, President British Columbia Board of Trade.

STEARNS BICYCLES

BELOW COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your chance to get a good Bicycle cheap. We have also a number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES which we will sell at very low price.

MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDEM.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,

CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

Agents for Stearns, Victor, Remington and Waverley Bicycles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—A gray parrot; under returning same to Hedley Chapman, Dallas Road, will be rewarded. Aug. 3.

BOYS WANTED as messengers at B. C. District Telegraph Co., 28 Broad street. Aug. 2.

SPIRITUALISM—Geo. P. Colby, the medium from Lake Helen, Florida, U.S.A., has taken parlors at Hotel Brunswick. Office hours, for private readings, 10 to 12 a.m., and 1:30 to 3 p.m. Aug. 1-3.

WANTED—A girl to work; 137 Menzies street. Aug. 3.

DON'T PAY CREDIT PRICES—Have your boots and shoes repaired by C. Nangle, 55 Fort street, the anatomical and prize boot and shoe maker. Terms, four to six hours, for private readings, 10 to 12 a.m.; ladies, from 40 cents; misses from 35 cents; children's 25 cents. Remember the 55 Fort street Aug. 3.

MISSING—Vol. 62, Law Times, Reports, N. S. Possibly removed in mistake for Vol. 56, of which I find duplicates on my shelves. Chief Justice. Aug. 3.

FOR SALE—Four newly calved cows, suitable for family or dairy. J. McLean, Lockend Farm, Burnside Road. Aug. 3.

SALMON FISHING has commenced. A splendid assortment of spoon baits and lines received direct from England at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

FURNISHED house-keeping rooms, moderate terms; healthy location. Apply 47 Fort street. Aug. 3.

LINSEED OIL—Guaranteed pure English oil, at 65¢ per gallon, in 4 gallon lots; pure lead, \$6 per 100 lbs. No. 1 Elephant, \$5.50 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, Fort St.

COAL AND WOOD—We are the only yard in the city who sells Double Screened Coal. Try it. We can please you in quality and price. Wood we have No. 1 Wood that will give satisfaction. We guarantee weight and measure. G. Galloway & Co. Telephone No. 407. Aug. 3.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, Government Street, Vancouver. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe. Aug. 3.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER shipment of Wright & Dillon's tennis goods, at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government St. Have you seen the Sherman's sun hat?

\$3.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Gospell & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 83.

TO BUILDERS—Doors and sashes at bed-rock prices. J. W. Mellor, Fort St. Aug. 3.

MELLOR's bath tub enamel is the only reliable enamel for bathtubs; new designs in wall paper. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

NOTICE

I am hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to John V. Millington and Walter Millington my license for the sale of wine and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the northeast corner of Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria city, known as the Royal Saloon.

Dated this 2nd day of August, A.D., 1897.

THOMAS GARVIN.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the next sitting of the County Court of Victoria is adjourned until Tuesday, the 10th of August, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. By order,

ARTHUR KEAST,
Deputy Registrar of the County Court of Victoria. Aug. 3.

Aug. 3.

.... AUCTION

Furniture & Library

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, at 11 A.M.

I am instructed by the Executor of the estate of the late Amor De Cosmos, to sell at the residence, 201 Yates street, all the household furniture, effects and fine library, viz: Brussels Carpet, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Centre Table, Pictures, Panels, Large Jap Screen, Ornaments, Curtains, Blinds. Several Fine Book Cases, Stoves, Extension Dining Table, Mahogany Dining Chairs, Invalid's Reclining Chair, Sideboard, Lamp, Clock, Screens, Fenders, Whist, Glass, Jade and China Ware, Wedgwood, Blinds, Linoleum, Furniture of Four Bedrooms, consisting of Bedroom Suites, Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Chamber Sets, etc., Fine Kitchen Stove, Refrigerator, Crockery, Enamel Ware, Stone Jars, Safe, Kitchen Utensils, Hose, Lawn Mower, and Fine Iron Lawn Boiler, Garden Tools, etc., etc. Also a VALUABLE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, including Sales of Political and other subjects. There are several works and interesting maps of British Columbia and Pacific Coast, a large number of Bound Canadian and Sessional Papers and Hansard's Debates and old copies of B. C. Stories, also a Portfolio of Vancouver's Charts of British Columbia and Alaskan Coast, etc., etc.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

"ALL NONSENSE."

No Truth in the Report That Rhodes Has Paid Kruger's "Bill."

London, Aug. 4.—Mr. B. H. Hawksley, counsel for Cecil Rhodes, says the report that Rhodes and Alfred Beit personally paid the Transvaal government \$1,125,000 indemnity for the Jameson raid is "all nonsense."

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

GERMANY IS ANGRY

Great Britain's Denunciation of the Commercial Treaties Has Aroused Intense Animosity.

Comment in London.—Times Eulogizes Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Canadians Are Elated.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—The German press still actively discusses Great Britain's denunciation of the commercial treaty and the agrarian section fiercely demands a tariff war and agitates for reprisals against the United States. Veiled and open suggestions are made for a European-wide League against America, with threats of serious consequences should England refuse to join such a league.

The Post says: "The successful execution of such a policy presupposes an enduring bond of confidence with Russia, and Emperor William's visit to Petersburg therefore will be of great importance commercially."

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Germany sees in it also an official expression of unfriendliness which has been growing more marked for nearly two years. That there will be reprisals still further embittering the Anglo-German relations is also a foregone conclusion, and it is impossible to estimate the ultimate effects of Salisbury's action in this direction. Germany is already attempting to couple the notice of the abrogation of the treaty with Goschen's announcement of the laying down of four new battleships. It is assumed in Berlin that the British government has deliberately adopted an offensive policy against Germany, and it is resented as

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RAILROAD TO YUKON

Wilkinson's Company to Proceed at Once With the Work of Construction.

Line to Run from Lynn Canal Across White Pass to Headwaters of the Yukon.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—C. H. Wilkinson, Canadian representative of the British Yukon Mining, Trading & Transportation Company, which company received incorporation in Ottawa a few weeks ago, said that it is the intention of his company to proceed at once with the construction of a railroad connecting the Yukon with the coast. The road will be built from deep sea water at the head of Lynn Canal, an arm of the Behring Sea, across the White Pass, to the headwaters of the Yukon, a distance of 500 miles.

Mr. Wilkinson said that engineers of the British Yukon company are now surveying the proposed route through the White Pass and that the construction of a wagon road, the preliminary to the building of the railroad, will be begun early next summer. From the point on the Yukon river which will be the interior terminus of the road to the Clondyke region the distance is 150 miles. This is easily navigable by boats and canoes in summer, and in the winter the driving of the ice affords a satisfactory means of communication.

The British Yukon Mining, Trading & Transportation Company was organized in London about two years ago. Its capitalization is \$1,000,000, and the shareholders are all wealthy Englishmen, including prominent bankers at fifteen members of the British house of commons. Mr. Wilkinson stated that the company had asked the Dominion government to guarantee 3 per cent. interest on its debentures to the extent of £1,500,000, which amount is the estimated cost of construction of the road through the White Pass. The government has not yet returned a definite reply to the request. But, irrespective of any action that the Dominion government may take, Mr. Wilkinson declares that his company is going ahead with the work, and will start to build the wagon road as soon as the season opens next spring.

The construction of a railroad from the coast to the Yukon through the White Pass, it is declared, would not present many engineering difficulties. The engineers who have been surveying the route say that the gradients will be only about 300 feet, spread over a distance of 22 miles, or 12 feet to the mile, not by any means an excessive grade. Mr. Wilkinson does not think, however,

that the road could be built except at extravagant cost in less time than two years, on account of the shortness of the summer season, when operations could be economically conducted.

Washingon, Aug. 3.—There is a short and easy route to the rich gold fields of the Clondyke, according to a communication to the interior department from J. M. O. Lewis, a civil engineer, of Salem, Ore., who says he can open up at a small expense a route from the south of the Copper river, by which the Clondyke may be reached by a journey of not much more than 300 miles from the coast.

The route which he proposes will start inland from the mouth of Copper river, near the 20-mile glacier, about 25 miles east of the entrance of Prince William Sound. He says the Copper river is navigable for small steamers for many miles beyond its principal eastern tributary, called on the latest maps the Chilkat river, which is itself navigable for a considerable distance.

From the head of navigation on the Chilkat river Mr. Lewis says either a highway or a railroad could be constructed without great difficulty or very heavy grades, through what the natives call "Low Pass," probably the Schol Pass. From this pass the road would follow the valley of the White river to the point where it empties into the Yukon on the edge of the Clondyke gold fields.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The Pitcairn, which will carry a party of gold hunters to Dyea, will not sail on the 6th, as advertised. A number of those who have engaged passage made such a strong protest against departing on Friday that they will not east off her lines until Saturday. Thus far ninety persons have engaged passage, including ten women from Oakland, San Leandro and Los Angeles. Some of these have husbands at Dawson or about to go there.

VICTORIA NEEDS THIS.

Successful Test of An Improvement In Telegraphy.

Boston, Aug. 3.—A sextuple telegraph wire was successfully operated here last night in the presence of representatives of New York and Boston newspapers. The circuit was to New Haven and return a distance of 300 miles. Three messages were sent over the wire simultaneously, and were easily and accurately received on the receiver's side. The inventor is Thomas B. Dixon, of Kentucky, son of the late Archibald Dixon, once a senator of that state. He is a practical telegrapher, and has been attempting to solve the problem of the sextuple since 1891. Edison, Field and Felt, and many of the leading electricians have experimented with the last mentioned wire, but without practical results.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Rober, physician and pharmacist, of Olin, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale to all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Cholera is reported as prevalent in Siam.

AMERICAN BISHOPS DINED.

Enthusiasm Over Their Reception By Their English Brethren.

London, Aug. 3.—The American bishops received an ovation at a farewell dinner given by the board of missions' a Grocer's Hall to the bishops of the Lambeth conference.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, offered a toast to the president of the United States, immediately after the toast to the Queen, and it was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

The Bishop of London, in proposing the healths of the American bishops, referred in a most genial speech to the favorable impression they have made on their English brethren by their shrewd common sense and fund of humor.

The Bishop of Minnesota, in a feeling reply, said that America will ever be grateful for the reception accorded him, and it will be impossible for any difficulty ever to arise between the countries. The bishops will at one visit Dartmoor, the very cradle of English Christianity, and afterwards Wales. In a week they will go to New York to visit the archbishop and will then begin to tour.

Former Vice-President Stevenson visited the Prince of Wales' theatre in company with Judge Truxas, and when the audience learned who the distinguished men were, there was a hearty round of applause.

WAIT UNTIL SPRING

So Advises Captain Carroll Sure To Be a Blockade at Dyea.

Men Now at That Point Will Not Reach the Gold Fields This Winter.

Tacoma, Aug. 3.—Captain Carroll, of the excursion steamer Queen, says that not even those who are now at Skagway or Dyea will be able to reach the interior this winter, principally because supplies cannot be gotten over the passes. Indians are hard at work packing and all the horses available are pressed into service. Men can pack, they say, but seventy-five pounds, one way, and the round trip is seventy-two miles.

Captain Carroll spoke in an emphatic way on the Clondyke rush, and said: "I advise no one to go to Alaska for gold before spring. Men who are now at Skagway and Dyea will not reach the gold fields this winter. They will not all be able to get their supplies over the passes. Those who reach the headwaters of the Yukon will have to make boats, and by the time they finish their crafts the rivers and lakes will be frozen.

You say they can take knock-down boats from the Sound, ready to put together. That is very well, but it will be difficult work getting such freight across the passes.

"Of course, I will take north all the people who want to go, and it may be I will enjoy the pleasure of hauling a ship load to the south before spring comes again."

Speaking of what he saw on the trip, Rev. Mr. Kummer, pastor of the First M. E. Church, of Oakland, Cal., says:

"The Queen landed 20 passengers at Skagway, who with the small party left by the Atka, comprised all the gold-seekers at the place. They found a good place to camp, wood and mosquitoes plentiful. A great many of the men went into camp to await their opportunity to hire men or horses to carry their provisions over the pass.

"All the Indians of the vicinity who cared to work and every horse available were pressed into the packing service. A strong Indian can carry 100 pounds over the pass, but the average white man does well to carry 75 pounds. Men who have been accustomed to clerical or other equally easy work find packing almost beyond endurance.

The trail is new and the first pack train out had not returned when we left Skagway.

"I look upon this rush of men to Clondyke as the result of a decision arising from a feverish brain. Trouble will ensue in the interior this winter. Men who have rushed there with little if any supplies, will attempt to compel others who have two years' supplies to divide with them, and the attempt will be resisted. I advise miners to keep away from Alaska until next spring."

"We enjoyed a delightful trip through the thousands of islands, and in visiting the various points of interest, especially Glacier bay. Several of our fellow passengers on the upward trip, and who were bound for interior Alaska, demonstrated in themselves that there are adventurers among the pilgrims to the land of gold.

"One of them showed me a watch, presumably a gold watch.

"You see that watch? It looks like gold, does it not?" said he.

"It does," I replied.

"Well, it is nothing but brass, but I expect to make a handsome profit off a stock of goods which I am taking to the Yukon," said he.

"Another of the prospective wealth getters said he had a large amount of ten, but succinctly added: 'I will not drink it all myself. There will be boys in the camp without tea and I will sell next.'

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The steam collier "Alaska" arrived this morning from Puget Sound, reported that she sighted the steamer Willamette, hence for Seattle, to end making repairs to her machinery at five miles off Mendocino City. When asked whether she needed assistance Capt. Holmes, of the Willamette, replied that he expected to proceed in a few hours and as he sent no word to the home office it is not believed that the lumber is seafaring.

Burke, Ind., Aug. 2.—Albert and Clara Frank, of Toledo, were found in a Lake Shore stock car by a conductor, heating their way to Clondyke. The woman had on man's clothing and was good looking. They had a large sum of money, but were beating their way to save it to buy their outfit for the gold fields, which they expected to reach early in the spring.

THE PREMIER'S TRIP

Closing Incidents of His Stay in London—Visiting France and Ireland.

Henley and Bisley Events—The Struggle of the Winnipeg Crew.

London, July 17.—Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, accompanied by Capt. H. A. Batt, Mrs. Batt, Miss Batt and Mrs. W. C. Edwards, left London this morning for Paris. The success of the premier's visit to England and the "hil" he has made, as evinced both by press comments and popular enthusiasm, are generally regarded as the most notable incidents in connection with the presence of the London of the representatives of the colonies for the jubilee celebrations.

Sir Wilfrid and his party will remain in Paris for about a week, staying at the Chateau hotel. Some time will afterwards be spent in Switzerland, and the tour will probably end with a brief trip through Ireland, catching the Labrador at Morville on August 20.

Sir Robert Gillespie presided at a dinner given this week by the Canada Club at the Albion tavern, and amongst those present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Donald Smith, Sir Louis D'Aspre, Hon. J. W. Longley, Sir Charles Rivers, Williamson and Mr. Justice Sedgwick. In replying to the toast of the evening Sir Wilfrid repeated his former statement that Canada's only ambition at present was the practical one of developing its resources.

On Thursday evening Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were present at the state concert given at Buckingham Palace, where the Prince and Princess of Wales received on behalf of Her Majesty Madame Albani, Mlle. Zella de Lussan, Mr. Plunkett Greene and Mr. Ben Davies were amongst those who took part. Sir Walter Parratt conducted.

Henley has been the resort of all pleasure seekers this week, and the bad weather which infrequently puts in an appearance at the greatest regatta in the world was fortunately absent. The river, crowded as it was with punts and other similar crafts and tastefully decorated house-boats, presented a gay appearance, and the sport was the best seen for some years, especially on the last day, where record after record was made.

The Winnipegs four defeated Utrecht on Wednesday, but met their fate in the heat with New College, Oxford, on Thursday. The race, however, was the best of the day. The Winnipeg crew kept rowing to the end, and the Oxhounds only won by less than a length after a drag-drag finish. Both fours were well within what up to then was the record time for the race; and allowance must also be made for the boat, by which the Winnipegs were undoubtedly handicapped. Referring to the race, the Chronicler said:

"The fourth boat for the Stewards' Challenge may be taken as my last example of the excellent sport we have seen all day. The Winnipegs four, who were appropriate competitors in this year of Colonial acquaintances, came smartly to the post in the cardinal and navy blue, making a pretty contrast to the purple and gold of New College. But their boat, a paper machine machine, at once showed her obvious faults in construction, even when at rest. Both bows and stern were far too deep in the water, and as soon as she began to move up at pace she buried her nose at one end and was washed over the crosspiece of the rudder at the other. Her crew, however, gave a very different account of themselves, and they got away at great rate, and the transatlantic shortness of swing soon became very conspicuous, as New College swung out hard and long beside them, half a length behind. It was not till Fawley was reached that Winnipeg began to come back, New swinging well out to the very end, securing a victory by less than a length, in 4 sec. better than this race has ever been rowed in before. The losers were also well within the 7 min. 37 sec. which hitherto has stood as the best on record by a Brasenose crew in 1890."

Ten Eyck, after all, proved himself to be easily the best man in for the Diamond Sculls, lowering the record, previously held by Guy Nickalls, in one of his bents. His victory was not a very popular one, however, as the prejudice originally raised by the questioning of his amateur standing had not been lessened by the methods adopted while he was training on the Thames.

A good deal of gloom was cast over the Canadian section of the Bisley camp yesterday by the news of the death of Major Perley, who came to England some months ago to superintend the erection of the Canadian building at Bisley. Since his arrival Major Perley had been in very poor health.

The victory of the Victoria team in the competition for the Kolsopore Cup yesterday by the news of the death of Major Perley, who came to England some months ago to superintend the erection of the Canadian building at Bisley. Since his arrival Major Perley had been in very poor health.

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In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but a being a fool believer in the universal love of mankind, I will do what I can to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:

MR. WM. T. MULFORD, Agent's Supplies, P. O. BOX 59-ST. HENRI, QUE.

The following extract is from an evening paper:

Mr. Austin has presented a copy of his Jubilee poem "Victoria" to each of the Colonial Premiers. A small bouquet is invariably kept to the last.

And the custom is pleasant and right. The Colonial "chiefs," for example, have passed

Through all minor degrees of delight In these tales, where so heartily a welcome they've had.

Are the maximum bliss is bestowed. They have each got a copy—oh, won't they be glad!

Of the Laureate's Jubilee Ode!

L. M. L.

To improve and thicken the growth of the hair and restore its natural color, Hall's Hair Renewer should be applied and no other. Recommended by physicians.

Montreal, Aug. 2.—Albert and Clara Frank, of Toledo, were found in a Lake Shore stock car by a conductor, heating their way to Clondyke. The woman had on man's clothing and was good looking. They had a large sum of money, but were beating their way to save it to buy their outfit for the gold fields, which they expected to reach early in the spring.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels, and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indi-

Hood's Pills
gension, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists, by G. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Use it with Hood's Saraparilla.

ARE SLOWLY WINNING.

Striking Miners Induce More Men to Come Out—Vigilant Warfare.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—The strikers are slowly winning their point about De Armitt's mines. They have already practically closed Sandy Creek and Oak Hill mines and Plum creek men are coming out in small bodies. The marchers claim they have succeeded in inducing those of the miners who live at Coalport in joining the ranks.

The Plum creek miners living at Cen- ter, near Pittmouth, entered the mine this morning some of them in the usual way, and others through an opening that was not guarded. There are 350 men near the mine and as soon as possible a large tent will be procured for them to sleep in. They have a brass band and this morning their ladder was added to by a wagon load of provisions.

At 4 a.m. they left their camp and went to the main entrance of the mine, leaving the centre pit mouth unguarded, through which most of the diggers at work passed.

It being possible to induce the men to come to the meetings, campers had a committee to call at the houses of the miners to talk over the situation.

Mincers in camp near Sandy Creek began to march at 3:30 a.m. and took a position near the pit mouth.

Twenty-eight campers numbering 2,000 divided into two bodies at 4 a.m. One party stopped at Newton and the other continued up the road until they came to the pit mouth. They remained until 6 o'clock when, being satisfied that few men entered the mine, they returned to their camp.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—The coal miners at the Western Coal and Iron Company's No. 4 shaft are on strike, the company having discharged the union check weighman and the miners refusing to name another man to succeed him pending a meeting of the union. It is thought the trouble will be adjusted. The miners at the Wear Coal Company's No. 5 shaft, who struck on Saturday last, pending settlement of their grievances, held a meeting last night and voted to return to work to-day. Their grievances will be discussed at a conference of miners and operators on Friday next.

ONE COMPANY COMPROMISES.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 3.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company has compromised with its Bluff Creek miners and signed a new wage scale at 28 cents a ton. These miners, who are the only ones in the state now idle, will resume at once, giving employment to 1,000 men.

POISONOUS PLASTERS.

Plasters that contain the powerful poisons Aconite or Belladonna should be used only when your physical permits, as your system might be poisoned by absorption of the drug. Doctors now use plasters made with "Quickerite," spread on canvas flannel, linen or cotton, which give more prompt relief from pain than any known means; the effect is almost beyond belief.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Please inform our readers that if written to confidentially you will receive the plain facts pursued by which I was permanently removed from health and manly strength after years of suffering nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharge, etc.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I was well again and in health, but thank Heaven, I am now well again and am able to earn my bread. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness.

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ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Difficulties in Its Settlement Where Britain and the United States Differ.

Ambiguous Wording of the Draft Convention—An Early Settlement Desirable.

Reports from Ottawa and Washington state that both the Dominion and United States governments are anxious, in view of the recent large discoveries of gold on the Yukon, to secure the definite delimitation of the boundary between Alaska and British Northwest possessions. In February last the draft of a convention between the two governments for the purpose of forming an Alaskan Boundary Commission was published, but this agreement has not yet been ratified by the United States senate. It is now said that the senate is disposed to once ratify the agreement, so that the commission may lose no time in getting to work to settle the question of boundary.

It would appear, however, that the draft of this convention, as published, contains several ambiguities of expression which seem likely to lead to grave difficulties in its interpretation, and which may require the reopening of the whole matter, by agreement of the two governments. At the time of the drawing up of the pending agreement no very valuable discoveries of gold had been made, and the framers of the article were probably less careful as to details than they would have been a year later. Now, however, when a difference of only a mile or two might be sufficient to transfer millions of dollars worth of soil from one country to the other, the respective commissioners under the convention would be certain to insist upon every little point which might be favorable to their claims, and here differences of opinion would seem likely to arise as to the interpretation of several of the clauses.

The greatest difficulty which will confront the boundary commissioners will be the assignment of the line of demarcation between the narrow strip of southern Alaska, running along down the Pacific coast for several hundred miles, and the British territory. This is not the region of the gold fields, but it is important as embracing all the inlets along the coast, notably, the Lynn canal, the shortest route to the Chilcotin over the Chilcotin and White passes.

While Alaska still formed a portion of the Russian dominion, the strip was conceded to Russia by the English representatives owing to the earnest desire of the former to find a "terrac" for communication with the islands, already settled by Russian subjects. It was then agreed that Russia should have as much of the mainland as lay between a line drawn along the peaks of the mountain range running parallel to the coast line, and the coast itself, but in no case was the territory to exceed in breadth ten marine leagues or thirty miles.

The words in the French text of the treaty upon this point are as follows: "La ligne suivra la crête des montagnes situées parallèlement à la côte." The expression has been interpreted by the United States as indicating an impression on the part of the negotiators of the Russo-British convention of 1825 that a continuous range of mountains might be found along the coast, and their intention that the crest of this range should be chosen as the boundary. This meaning is denied by Canada, it being contended here that the negotiators certainly knew that rivers flowed from the interior and must have interrupted such a continuous range. Moreover, in Article IV they refer to the possibility of no mountains being found on some parts of the coast with in ten marine leagues.

The word "crete" is rendered, in the English official translation as "summit," and this is given in the Russian and United States treaty of 1867. A line defined by the summit of mountains near the coast need not, it is contended by Canada, be along a continuous range.

The United States claim now is that the republic is entitled to a minimum of thirty miles width of territory, even where mountains intervene. Another claim, arising out of this, is in reference to the inlets. The Alaskan coast is intended with numerous inlets, many considerably less than three miles in width at the mouth. But it has been claimed by the United States that territory thirty miles broad and the head of these inlets is American property.

The lower part of river covered by the term Yukon is another point on which opinion differs, and which will give rise to much contention. The British pretension is that the name is properly applicable only to that portion of the river from Fort Yukon, now abandoned, to the mouth. The United States claim the entire river from source to mouth. The difficulty arises from the fact that some years ago a German explorer, Lieutenant Schwatka, of the United States army, one of the staff of the general officer commanding in Oregon, who had been sent to make a report upon the then unexplored territory of Alaska, gave the name of Yukon to the Lewis, which joins the Pelly river before its waters reach the Yukon. It comes to be called the Lewis after connection with the Pelly. Schwatka called both the Lewis and the part of the Pelly, which he named down to the Yukon, the Yukon.

The United States will be greatly interested in gaining this last mentioned point, as they would thus secure a means of access to the best part of Alaska, the mining country, which would be preferable to the Behring sea route, the latter being blocked with ice almost throughout the year. Another objection to the latter route is the extreme length to the Forty-Mile creek gold region.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the points on which the United States and Great Britain are at variance in regard to the boundary line are of considerable importance, and are of a sufficiently involved character to make their settlement, when so much is at stake, by no means easy. This task is rendered still more difficult, it would

seem, by the loose wording of the draft of the convention now awaiting ratification or rejection by the respective governments concerned. Article I of the convention, for instance, reads:

"Each government shall appoint one commissioner, with whom shall be associated such surveyors, astronomers and other assistants as each government may select. The commissioners shall, at such time as may be fixed as practicable, proceed to trace or mark under their joint direction and by joint operations in the field, so much of the 141st meridian of west longitude as is necessary to be defined for the purpose of determining the exact limits of the territories ceded to the United States by treaty between the United States and Russia of May 30, 1867. Inasmuch as the summit of Mount St. Elias, although not ascertained to lie, in fact, upon the 141st meridian, is so nearly coincident therewith that it may be taken as a visible landmark, where the initial part of said meridian shall be established, it is agreed that the commissioners, should they conclude that it is advisable so to do, may deflect the most southerly portion of said line so as to make the range with the summit of Mount St. Elias, such a deflection not to extend more than 20 geographical miles northerly from the initial point."

On this paragraph the following comment has been made, and was published in the Star some months ago. Their in-

from Greenwich, and it appears wholly inexplicable why it should be referred to in the convention. It is referred to as a visible landmark, but are there not well nigh an infinite number of visible landmarks?

"If the commissioners agree, they may, with certain limitations, adopt the summit of Mt. St. Elias as the 'initial' that is the southernmost point of the line they are concerned with. The treaty makes no mention of the location of this point upon the intersection of the southeastern part of the Alaskan international boundary with the meridian of 141 deg. W. long. G. The course to be followed by this southeastern part of the boundary is determined by treaty stipulations in which Mt. St. Elias plays no part. When the time comes for marking the southeastern part of the Alaskan international boundary, its course to be followed is subject to arguments based upon the agreement with regard to the Mount St. Elias part of the line?"

Article III reads as follows:

"The location of the 141st meridian, as determined hereinafter, shall be marked by suitable objects, natural or artificial, at such distances apart as the commissioners shall agree upon, and by such additional marks as they shall deem necessary, and the line when and where thus marked, in whole or in part, shall be deemed to permanently define for all international purposes the 141st meridian mentioned in the treaty of March 30, 1867, between the United

HAWAIIAN ADVICES

The Steamer Belgic Arrives at San Francisco With the Latest News.

Report from Hongkong of the Capture of a British Ship by a Chinese Pirate.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The steamer Belgic arrived from the Orient via Hongkong this morning and brought the following Hawaiian advices under date of July 27:

The arrival of the steamer Moana from San Francisco, due here July 25, means much for Hawaii. In close official circles it is generally understood that United States Minister Sewall will carry out instructions received in the last mail, which are said to be to the effect that the Moana brings word that congress failed to pass the annexation treaty then Minister Sewall is to declare a protectorate and raise the American flag.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Los Angeles, Cal., says:

mob broke in the door the women escaped through a back gate to the house of Mrs. Blanford.

The mob demolished the ladies' home and then proceeded to the Blanford place and attacked it. The people there escaped to the hills, where they hid all night in the darkness. The Blanford place was looted and burned.

The mob then proceeded to the Catholic mission, but by this time soldiers had been summoned and dispersed the rioters.

Next day five women and the Blanford family took refuge in a boat.

News has been received of the wreck of the steamer Sri Hong Ann, bound from Singapore to Malacca. The steamer foundered in a squall 10 miles from Malacca and 110 people were drowned. Captain Rawlins and 96 passengers and the crew were saved.

The Japan Gazette states that a telegram was received at the foreign office from Minister Shimamura at Honolulu in which he says there will be no further objections on the part of Hawaii to the immigration of contract laborers.

The Kurlyama of the Osaka arsenal has been ordered to proceed to England, France, Germany and Italy to inspect the manufacture and purchase of arms in those countries.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Los Angeles, Cal., says:

A letter written by an intelligent Jap-

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

**\$1.500 IN PRIZES
AND WATCHES
GIVEN FREE FOR**

Sunlight Soap Wrappers

1 Stearns Bicycle each month.

1 Gold Watch each month.

**A total value of \$1,500 GIVEN FREE
during 1897.**

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. For rules and
particulars see Saturday issue of
this paper, or apply by post card to

C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap

conveyed in a previous letter from this official were verified."

A SAFE HARBOR

To Be Made At Neah Bay For Sailing
Ships.

Port Townsend, Aug. 3.—Capt. Harry Taylor, of the engineers corps, United States army, has just returned from inspecting Neah Bay, near the mouth of the straits of Fuca, where the government will make extensive improvements by constructing a jetty at the entrance to the harbor. Up to the time of his visit to the scene, Capt. Taylor, from haphazard reports, believed the building of a jetty could be accomplished at little expense to the government, these predictions being based on information obtained by him of the existence within easy reach of a quarry of sandstone.

The investigation made proved conclusively that such a quarry did exist within easy hauling distance of where the work would be done, but in the same connection the deplorable fact was demonstrated that the sandstone was of such inferior quality as to be utterly worthless for the purposes named. This being the case, the project, instead of being a cheap job, proved one of the most expensive outlays the government ever made in this section.

Such an improvement will be of incalculable benefit to shipping craft, especially to sailing vessels, as the latter are frequently towed to sea, and, on passing outside Cape Flattery, it is too rough to start on the voyage. With a good harbor at Neah Bay, such vessels can wait for the weather to settle without the expense of being towed back up the straits twenty-five miles to a safe harbor.

Mrs. E. B. Garneau, wife of president Quebec bank of trade, writes: "Quick-care has always given instant relief to my children."

BOVRIL

Is the Product of
Prime Ox Beef

BOVRIL

Forms a complete food for
Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle,
and supersedes all ordinary Meat
Extracts, for flavoring and
enriching Soups, Sauces and
Made Dishes. Sold by all
first class Grocers and Drug-
rists.

WHOLESALE DEPOT

BOVRIL, LIMITED

57 St. Peter St., MONTREAL

McGILL University

MONTREAL.

Session 1897-8.

The curriculum comprises courses in Arts including the Donaldia Special Course for Women, Applied Sciences, Modern Law, Commercial Law, Matriculation, Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations will be held: Arts and Medicine, 15th Sept.; Applied Science, 16th Sept.; Law, 7th Sept.; Veterinary Science, 22nd Sept.

Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

South Victoria Liberals Rally

A meeting of the South Victoria District

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

will be held in

COLQUITZ HALL, CAREY ROAD,

—on—

Saturday Evening, Aug. 14, at 7:30 sharp

All persons—voters in South Victoria—

wishing to join the Association are re-

spectfully invited to be present.

The correspondent, who has been edu-

cated in the United States, uses the ex-

pression, no doubt acquired when here:

"We will get there and don't you for-

get it," and remarked further:

"I can write this in my own language,

but you understand English predictions

GLADSTONE, REX ET IMPERATOR.

Laurier, having done obeisance to the Queen at Windsor, salutes the King at Hawarden Castle.

Interest at the present time is obvious: "The word 'respectively' should have been interpolated between the words 'government' and 'may select.' As the article stands without the suggested insertion, the government may select surveyors and astronomers to be associated with the commissioners appointed by the other government, whereas it may be assumed to have been the intention of the negotiators of the convention to express that each government should be at liberty to associate surveyors and astronomers with the commissioners it appointed."

The use of the word 'associated' appears to imply a sharing of authority by the surveyors and astronomers and other assistants with the commissioners. Yet this cannot have been intended.

It is expressly stated that the commissioners are to trace and mark so much of the 141st meridian of west longitude as is necessary to be defined for the purpose of determining the exact limits of the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty between the United States and Russia of February 28th, 1825, between Great Britain and Russia. The location of the line shall be described by such views, maps and other marks, etc., as the commissioners shall decide upon, and the duplicate record of these descriptions shall be attested by the commissioners jointly, and by them deposited with their respective governments, together with their final report hereinafter mentioned."

The paragraph in the above which says "the location of the line shall be described by such views, maps and other marks, etc., seems calculated to lead to further trouble. There had already

been some experience of the disadvantage in authority being assigned to such descriptions. In the case of the boundary of the St. Clair Flats Canal, the text of the commissioners' report was altered by the government.

The text was altered slightly. By treaty the text governed the agreement, but the final decision, one which gave the United States control of this canal, was determined by the United States and Russia by the treaty between the United States and Russia of February 28th, 1825.

The exact limits of the territories ceded to the United States by Russia are not capable of being determined by a meridian line, nor by any part of a meridian line. The treaty boundary is a composite one, depending in places on astronomical lines, in others on geographical features.

The summit of Mt. St. Elias is not on the meridian of 141° W. longitude

and it appears wholly inexplicable why it should be referred to in the convention.

It is referred to as a visible landmark, but are there not well nigh an infinite number of visible landmarks?

If the commissioners agree, they may, with certain limitations, adopt the summit of Mt. St. Elias as the 'initial' that is the southernmost point of the line they are concerned with.

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St. Louis, Aug. 3.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Los Angeles, Cal., says:

A letter written by an intelligent Jap-

anese official in Japan to a former Japanese officer living in this city conveys the information that the Japanese government will forward at once to Honolulu 1,500 Japanese emigrants.

These individuals are now in the garrison at Nagasaki, being soldiers in the Japanese service, and will go on shore in Honolulu as simple citizens, but drilled and ready for military duty at once.

The steamer which are to convey these men have been chartered by the Japanese government, and carry in addition to the 1,500 passengers, arms, ammunition and military stores of sufficient quantity to make it interesting for any party trying to prevent their landing.

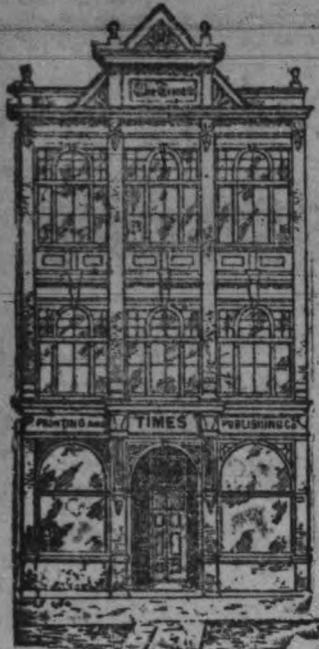
In addition three large men-of-war are already prepared to leave Yokohama, to arrive at Honolulu about the same time as the landing of the so-called emigrants will take place.

It is an open secret on the Asiatic coast that the admiral in charge of the English fleet there will find it convenient to order some of his ships to cruise in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands about that time, and the game of bluff to be played by the Japanese will be backed by English blue jackets if necessary.

The correspondent, who has been educated in the United States, uses the expression, no doubt acquired when here:

"We will get there and don't you forget it," and remarked further:

"I can write this in my own language,



The Daily Times.

MARTIN MUST GO.

Poor Mr. Turner is in a peck of trouble. It was bad enough to task him to condone the transgressions of Colonel Baker, whose Cranbrook prospectus, Crow's Nest Pass land-grabbing and edict to ruin Fort Steele, have chilled the blood of the hottest government supporters in the Kootenays. But Mr. Martin's escapade at Nelson and thereabouts is the talk of the hour, the scandal of the day everywhere on the Mainland. Such an exhibition of inanity and folly as the chief commissioner has presented in the interior these many days it would be difficult to parallel. From all sides come reports of his sayings and doings. It is charged that he has insulted the people, betrayed the government policy and declared that the tax on the gold miners must be maintained. He has thrown grave doubt on the integrity of his colleague, Colonel Baker, declared that he (Mr. Martin) is Lord High Paramount of the government, douted the authority of "old Turner," and insisted, in spite of a popular protest, that a government nuisance shall

be maintained in the form of a common gao in the heart of the residential part of the town of Nelson. He has cracked the whip of authority about the ears of every community he has visited, and generally made himself so disagreeable, tyrannous and obnoxious that the people are seriously considering the propriety of asking Mr. Turner to recall him to Victoria, where, if he can do no good, he will perhaps, do less harm. Report says that the premier, recognizing the importance of showing that he does not approve of his subordinate's hifalutin utterances, has telegraphed to that effect to Nelson. It is high time that some action was taken to damp up the turbulent stream of the chief commissioner's eloquence. No one nowadays cares for the effect the outflow may have on the government. They are bound to go soon in any event. It is doubtful if they will live through another session. They certainly will not survive another election. If a bye-election were called at any time in any district, the government candidate would find himself so far in the rear that his deposit would be lost three over. Hence, although the member for a certain city has been promised the position of instilliferous mine-inspector, the government dare not open the constituency. They recognize their weakness, and the member must remain indefinitely on the tenterhooks of expectancy and doubt. But if no sympathy is felt for the government by any one, much concern is felt for the country. What must be the impression of strangers who are pouring into the province in large numbers to invest capital when they find the government affairs in the hands of such men as compose the ministry—that is when they are weighed in the balance of Mr. Martin through the Nelson Miner?

Mr. Martin's usefulness, if he ever had any, is gone. Is Mr. Turner clear-headed enough to grasp the fact, or, grasping it, has he the pluck and nerve to act and act quickly? Clearly Mr. Martin has forfeited his portfolio. The premier cannot again face the house with the "kicking" minister in office, nor can Colonel Baker again sit with the chief commissioner at the council board after the reflected cast upon his integrity. Mr. Turner's duty is to dismiss Mr. Martin and at once institute a rigid inquiry into the conduct of the provincial secretary. Nothing short of this will satisfy the country. We fully admit that a successor to Mr. Martin cannot be elected. There is hardly a constituency in the province which would to-day return a supporter of the Turner government. The premier is between the dock and the deep blue sea. If he should retain Mr. Martin and decline to investigate Colonel Baker the house will deal with him severely, and if he should dismiss either or both of the obnoxious ministers he cannot control the constituencies. We do not envy the feelings of the premier at this crisis. His government, like the house, divided against itself, must fall. There is no saving grace in or about it.

All cases of weak or lame back, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing of Carter's Smart Weed and Salve and Bandage Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt
General Household, Peasant and Dr.

and the fall will be like that of Lucifer—never to rise again.

TEMPORARY INSANITY.

At a meeting of Seattle citizens a long resolution was passed, which after reciting a number of untrue "whoreses" calls upon the government at Washington to recall the regulation providing for the bonding of Canadian goods through Alaska territory on the way to the Yukon and establishing sub-ports of entry at Dyea, Skagway and Circle City. The object, of course, is to make Canadian goods pay duty at the head of Lynn canal. Our Seattle friends are strangely short-sighted if they do not see what the result of such action as they urge would be. If they wanted to drive Canada into the adoption of measures to exclude aliens from the Canadian Yukon territory they could not devise a better course of action. One might suppose that certain people south of the line are determined to provoke Canada into retaliatory steps simply to secure self-preservation. What a set of stupid fools these Seattleites must be if they really imagine that Canada can be prevented from enforcing her own laws in her own territory by any such procedure as they urge. The idea is too preposterous for any sane man to entertain for a moment, and we must suppose that the Seattle gentlemen have for the moment taken leave of their senses. The government at Washington is not likely to accede to this crazy demand, since its members know what the consequences would be.

THE YUKON RUSH.

There is no sign that the Clondyke "rushers" are becoming any more amenable to words of caution than when the fever first broke out. Stories of parties starting out from here and there all over the continent are as numerous as ever such parties being apparently oblivious of the fact that the season is growing late for departure to the far north. One safeguard there is against these fever-stricken people succumbing to the hardships of the Yukon winter, namely, the very strong probability that they will accomplish nothing more than the first stage of the journey. A large percentage of them at least will find themselves stopped at the entrance of the passes leading from Lynn Canal into the country of gold. It hardly needed Captain Carroll's report to convince any person at all acquainted with the conditions of the fact that men and supplies will be stopped at the very portal by the lack of transportation facilities. For those who stopped there is not much reason to fear, since they can either put in the winter on the northern coast or return southward at any time. The gravest danger will await those who are rash enough to push through without the proper supplies of food, for there will inevitably be a very narrow margin for the population to go upon by next spring.

BRANDING THE SEALS.

To the Editor: The Argonaut of the 19th ult., takes exception to a few remarks made by one of our local sealing men in regard to Prof. Starke Jordan's brutal mission to Behring Sea, but does not attempt to deny the assertion made by sealing men that the branding of the young seals will cause them to forsake the islands and hunt out new breeding grounds, where they would be free from ground and mutilation, but in a dog-in-manger spirit chuckles over the idea that should Prof. Jordan's methods have the effect of driving the seal herd from the American islands, the pelagic sealing industry will be killed. Such is the malignant spirit animating the tone of a portion of the American press in their endeavor to interfere with the rights of the Canadian seal on the high seas.

There is not another civilized nation under the sun that would countenance such a brutal proposition as is advocated by Prof. Jordan, and which is virtually a breach of the Paris award, the decision of which tribunal was to be faithfully accepted and adhered to by both governments for five years, ending 1898. The Argonaut sincerely commends the local sealer for admitting that the United States government has the right to do as it pleases with the seals whilst on their islands; but it is to be regretted that the Argonaut is not magnanimous enough to admit that the pelagic sealer is entitled to some rights whilst engaged in a legitimate industry on the high seas in the pursuit of a free swimming animal, to which the United States government has failed to prove any property rights.

CANADIAN SEALER.
Victoria, August 4th.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans.

Mr. Chamberlain, Allentown, Pa., sold me all drugs. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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GAS FOR A SONG

Interview With the Inventor of Acetylene—Better Than a Gold Claim.

How It Was Discovered and How It Is Sold—Prospect of an Immense Industry.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

At a meeting of Seattle citizens a long resolution was passed, which after reciting a number of untrue "whoreses" calls upon the government at Washington to recall the regulation providing for the bonding of Canadian goods through Alaska territory on the way to the Yukon and establishing sub-ports of entry at Dyea, Skagway and Circle City. The object, of course, is to make Canadian goods pay duty at the head of Lynn canal. Our Seattle friends are strangely short-sighted if they do not see what the result of such action as they urge would be. If they wanted to drive Canada into the adoption of measures to exclude aliens from the Canadian Yukon territory they could not devise a better course of action. One might suppose that certain people south of the line are determined to provoke Canada into retaliatory steps simply to secure self-preservation. What a set of stupid fools these Seattleites must be if they really imagine that Canada can be prevented from enforcing her own laws in her own territory by any such procedure as they urge. The idea is too preposterous for any sane man to entertain for a moment, and we must suppose that the Seattle gentlemen have for the moment taken leave of their senses. The government at Washington is not likely to accede to this crazy demand, since its members know what the consequences would be.

THE YUKON RUSH.

There is no sign that the Clondyke "rushers" are becoming any more amenable to words of caution than when the fever first broke out. Stories of parties starting out from here and there all over the continent are as numerous as ever such parties being apparently oblivious of the fact that the season is growing late for departure to the far north. One safeguard there is against these fever-stricken people succumbing to the hardships of the Yukon winter, namely, the very strong probability that they will accomplish nothing more than the first stage of the journey. A large percentage of them at least will find themselves stopped at the entrance of the passes leading from Lynn Canal into the country of gold. It hardly needed Captain Carroll's report to convince any person at all acquainted with the conditions of the fact that men and supplies will be stopped at the very portal by the lack of transportation facilities. For those who stopped there is not much reason to fear, since they can either put in the winter on the northern coast or return southward at any time. The gravest danger will await those who are rash enough to push through without the proper supplies of food, for there will inevitably be a very narrow margin for the population to go upon by next spring.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED.

Most satisfactorily. The men who began to manufacture the engine in the States are now awakening to their opportunities, and already over 10,000 horse power is being employed in its manufacture, and numerous plants of ten or twenty thousand horse power are either projected or under construction. At Massac Spring, N. Y., a plant of 50,000 horse power is about completed to be used exclusively in the manufacture of calcium carbide. At Niagara Falls, N. Y., another plant is nearly ready to start operations, the product to supply Philadelphia. Another plant at Sault Ste. Marie will supply Chicago.

Although it was evidently a subject in which Mr. Wilson did not care to talk much, the following facts in reference to his discovery were gathered: He was an inventor by profession, and was engaged in the reduction of metals from their oxides when he hit upon the process that has made him a millionaire in a very few years. It was done in this way: He took lime, mixed it with carbon and put the mixture in the electric furnace, endeavoring to produce metallic calcium. The effect was that the excess carbon in the furnace结合了 with the calcium metal so fast and calcium carbide was formed. By putting the substance into water a test was made to see if there was any metallic calcium in the mass. It was found to give off great volumes of gas. A light being applied it was found that the gas was a hydro-carbon gas, showing that the mixture taken from the furnace was a carbide, and lime (calcium oxide) having been used with carbon, it was proved beyond a doubt that the product was calcium carbide.

This is the story of how the cost of an article was in a few hours reduced from \$5,000 a pound to four cents, prior to Mr. Wilson's discovery of calcium carbide in its metallic curiosity.

In appearance the material looks like a brown coal with traces of blue and green running through it. The acetylene is made by putting the coal into water, and a person can either manufacture it for himself by means of a generator, which any plumber can make, or it can be supplied through mains to the consumer—when the gas companies see fit.

In speaking of the light-giving value, he said that a pound of the carbide costing four cents is equal to the ordinary gas at 57 cents per thousand. A foot of acetylene gas is equal to fifteen feet of gas.

It is claimed that one foot of acetylene will supply a fifty-watt light for one hour. A new burner is required for the new gas. These are made of three very small tips and air is drawn in at the tips by the gas on the injector principle, similar to the burners now in use on the gas stoves.

"What about the report that acetylene was a dangerous explosive?" was asked.

"It is absolutely non-explosive. That report was pure newspaper fabrication."

There was no mistaking the inventor's feelings on this point. "The underwriters insist on this point."

In further conversation it was learned that Mr. Wilson holds twenty patents covering this invention, while throughout the world he has over one hundred. These cover the product for eighteen years.

That acetylene is bound to supersede coal gas there seems no room to doubt. In Great Britain and other countries of Europe the demand is increasing with astonishing rapidity. A large plant is now manufacturing the carbide in Scotland and another in Wales. Mr. Wilson has spent over a year in Great Britain organizing companies and stamping factories. To use the inventor's own words: "It will take several years to supply even the present demand, and the probability is that the industry will shortly be one of the largest in Canada where efforts are now being made to establish factories."

REDUCED RATES TO THE EAST.

From July 12th to July 17th inclusive on Mondays and Thursdays thereafter to and including August 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to all principal points in the East and Europe. For rates and all information call on E. E. Blackwood, agent Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

General Household, Peasant and Dr.

LOCKJAW FROM TIGHT SHOES.

St. Louis Republic: Tight shoes caused the death of Philip Schreiber at the city residence yesterday. The same fatal disease that resulted from tight shoes in Schreiber's case, according to Superintendent Otto Satter, of the city hospital, threatens every man and woman whose vanity is stronger than their desire for comfort. It is also a possible result from the wearing of corsets too tightly laced. The disease was lockjaw. It overtook Schreiber in its most horrible form. His death was agonizing. As to whether it will serve as a horrible warning, Dr. Satter does not care to venture an opinion.

Schreiber's death was not the result of want of money. He was a middle-aged man in poor circumstances. Recently he purchased a new pair of shoes, which seemed fit at first when he bought them, but proved too small when he had worked in them awhile. They caused him considerable pain, but he could not discard them and buy another pair, because he had not the money. In this he differed from fashion's followers, who have the money, but regardless of the fact that death lurks in the clogskin.

Besides being tight across the foot, the pair that lacerated across the instep bound Schreiber's feet securely, and by Tuesday a sore began to form on the instep of his right foot. It gradually developed into an abscess and thus Garibaldi decided he needed medical attention. The abscess seemed to affect his entire system.

He applied at the city hospital for treatment, but it was too late. Shortly after his admission lockjaw developed. His jaws became fixed, his muscles rigid and he was seized at intervals with convulsions. He died in horrible agony.

That such a case awaits the greater portion of the feminine population of St. Louis and a large number of the male population seems improbable, but Dr. Satter declares it to be a fact.

"Tight shoes are more apt than not to produce sores upon the feet," said the hospital superintendent, "and lockjaw is more likely to result from such a sore than from one on any other part of the body. The reason is that a short walk suffices to fill the shoes with dirt and dust, particles of which are apt to remain in the sore and cause lockjaw to develop. Even the application of antiseptics in the treatment of the disease is still dangerous and must be taken in time to prevent death, even with the anti-toxin."

"Another possible source of danger is the wearing of corsets. Women addicted to tight lacing are in considerable danger, aside from that arising from the compression of the vital organs. An exposed corset rib (they are usually of metal) may chafe the skin until an abscess forms, and with the danger of lockjaw would be slight as compared with that in the case of a sore on the foot. It would be likely to result seriously."

TIGHT SHOES.

The WORLD'S BIGGEST PUMP.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company has a pump named the Michigan, which is a truly marvellous piece of mechanism. It can deliver 2,500,000 gallons of water every hour in the 24, without being crowded to its limit of capacity, and it will do the work with scarcely as much noise as is made by the operation of an old style sewing machine. Outside the doors of the great building where the pump is located is a large iron tank, from within which stands a tall steel pipe connected with the lake from which the water is taken, almost the only sound heard is the noise of the suction, as with every stroke more than 1,000 gallons are lifted. Briefly, it is a triple expansion pumping engine with a capacity of 90,000,000 gallons standing nearly 50 feet in height and requiring 1,500 horse-power for its operation. It has been proved by actual tests that the nominal capacity can be easily maintained for an indefinite time. Injury or strain to the engine would reduce its full capacity, the pump could handle approximately 75,000,000 gallons in 24 consecutive hours. The duty of the pump is to furnish water for the great stamp mills of the Calumet & Hecla Company, which has 22 stamp pumps in continuous operation, daily pulverizing 5,000 tons of conglomerate rock into sand so fine that it can be carried away by a stream of swiftly running water. The pump is housed in a special building near the shore of Torch Lake, and below the mill and it forces a steady stream of water to the upper portions of the mill, where innumerable small jets play upon the great slime tables and jigs. Here the sand is retained in the rock separate the mineral from worthless sand, and the size and force of the streams of water are so nicely regulated as to wash away the sand and yet carry away with it the inclusions of copper.

GENERAL STOCK.

Spacious passenger accommodations.

Amenable room for live stock and freight.

Reasonable rates. Apply to

LARGE ROOMS.

133 GOVERNMENT ST. COR. PANDORA.

F.C. Davidge & Co.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS.

3,000 TONS CAPACITY

WILL SAIL FROM VICTORIA FOR

DYEAE

DIRECT, ON

AUGUST 10th.

WILLIAM JONES

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

And Commission Agent

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

OUT-DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

F. W. NOLTE & CO. OPTICIANS.

PROTECT YOUR EYES.

FROM BRIGHT SUNLIGHT AND DUST, BY WEARING A PAIR OF OUR PERFECTED SMOKE GLASSES. THEY ARE RESTFUL AND SOOTHING TO SENSITIVE AND WEAK EYES. SEE OUR LARGE STOCK OF BINOCULARS, FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES. SEE THE LARGEST STOCK OF MINERS' AND MAGNIFYING GLASSES EVER SHOWN IN THIS PROVINCE.

P. J. DAVIES,

WE HAVE

Medicine Chests

containing drugs, carefully packed and suitable for

MINERS AND PROSPECTORS.
Also goggles and smoked glasses for SNOW-BLINDNESS.**BOWES & CO.,**
Druggists, &c., 100 Government St., Victoria

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Remember the great Clearance Sale now going on at the Sterling, Yates street.

William Boulton was this morning sent to jail for three months for exposing his person.

The annual outing of the Sunday School of St. James' Church will be held on Saturday next. Sidney is the point chosen for the picnic.

The ladies of Colfax Rebekah Lodge, I.O.O.F., are arranging for a basket picnic on Thursday next. Boats will leave McIntosh's boat house with the picknickers at 10:30 a.m.

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The Methodist Camp at Kanaka beach is getting to be a very large one, for daily new tents are being added to the canvas village. Many of the city people wishing to attend as many of the services as they can, and not caring to go to and from the city, are now encamped around the big tent. The services, which are still being held three times a day, continue to attract large crowds, and an immense amount of good will surely follow these summer revival services. The services yesterday were conducted as follows: In the morning by Rev. Mr. McLean, the Seattle evangelist; in the afternoon by Rev. P. C. L. Harris, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. Tinker of Delaware. A refreshment booth has been established for the benefit of those who wish to spend a day at the camp.

The fire field is abroad, and in consequence the fire department are kept busy. They were out three times yesterday. Beacon Hill was the first point visited, and a short time was spent in extinguishing a grass fire. Soon afterwards they were called to Bay street to put out a fire which had broken through some cause or other ignited in a pile of refuse near Norris' tannery. In the evening they again turned out, but this time there was no fire to fight. They were out for their weekly drill. Forest fires are raging at present in the outskirts as well as on the other side of the strait. All day yesterday volumes of smoke was to be seen looming up from the forests between the Summit and Shawnigan. Beyond the great destruction of timber, no other damage has yet been reported. Campers and others lighting fires in the woods are warned

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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SONG OF THE KLDYKE.

(With apologies to Mr. W. Williams.)
 'Twas a sunny day,
 'Twas as sunny as May,
 When from Klondyke great
 News reached, the town,
 Of gold to be won.
 By the brave and the strong
 In the land of the mighty Yukon,
 Now see horses and mules on their way,
 And miners their outfit display;
 Let us join the mad throng
 That goes rushing along
 And we'll start for the Klondyke to-day.

Chorus:

We'll all go to Klondyke to-day,
 There's gold in the rivers they say;
 So we'll join the mad throng
 That goes rushing along
 And we'll all go to Klondyke to-day.

Farmer Hodge to his dame
 Says: "I'm sixty and lame;
 Times are hard, and my rent I can't pay,
 But if they sue me or not,
 For I'm going to Klondyke to-day;
 There's gold in the rivers they say,
 I'll find it and bring it away,
 I'll be first in the rush,
 And work hard in the brush,
 So I'll go to the Klondyke to-day."

Chorus:

We'll all go to Klondyke to-day, etc.

There's the doctor in boots,
 With his breakfast that suits
 Him of strong home-brewed ale and good
 Beer,

And his patients in pain
 Say "We've come once again,
 To consult you in hopes of relief."
 To the poor he advice gave away,
 For the rich he prescribed and took pay;

But to each bite he said,
 "You will shortly be dead
 If you don't go to Klondyke to-day."

Chorus:

You must go to Klondyke to-day, etc.

As the judge sits in court
 He gets wind of the sport,
 For the lawyers apply to adjourn
 As no witnesses come;

There are none found at home,
 They have all gone to Klondyke to-day,
 Says his lordship, "Great times they must
 Pay."

If they will not our summons obey,
 But it's fine sport
 So we'll break up the court
 And we'll all go to Klondyke to-day."

Chorus:

We'll all go to Klondyke to-day, etc.

The cathedral bells chime,
 There's a wedding at nine,
 And the canon united the fond pair.

When he hears the sweet sound
 Of the whistle resound
 And he knows it is time to be there,
 Says he "For your welfare I'll pray
 And regret I no longer can stay.

Now you're safely made one
 I must quickly be gone
 For I'm off to the Klondyke to-day."

Chorus:

We'll all go to Klondyke to-day, etc.

There's great hardship and cold
 To be borne by the bold
 Who Klondyke winters would brave.
 And all summer long

We shall have the sweet song
 Of the women who'll feed while we slay
 But despite what we'll meet by the way

It's for the Klondyke I say!
 We may starve or may die,
 But at least we can try,
 To win gold in the Klondyke some day."

Chorus:

So we'll all go to Klondyke to-day, etc.

There is only one cure
 For all maladies sure
 That reaches the heart to its core.

Tis the news from the North
 That all can go forth
 And return happy, rich and secure.

It turns the grave into gay,
 Makes pain into pleasure give way.

The weak become strong
 And the old become young.

When we hear of the Klondyke to-day.

Chorus:

We'll all go to Klondyke to-day, etc.

Mr. Eddy says that experiments in atmospheric electricity for the purpose of telegraphing without wires were begun by him in July last at Bayonne, N. J., with two lines of kites supporting two lines of copper wire, separated by a distance of several hundred feet.

Maconi, of Italy, has announced that the power to telegraph without wires depends upon the perpendicular projection of the wires at each station, and that with separated wires projected to a height of 100 feet he succeeded in telegraphing without wires to a distance of 12 miles.

Mr. Eddy believes that with kite-supported wires messages can be sent from New York to Chicago by means of three or four intermediate kite stations, each kite station having its wire projected to a height of 1,500 or 2,000 feet. He says he has been defeated by light winds, but the experiment of telegraphing with out wires will be carried out as soon as possible.

He made repeated attempts on Saturday to carry upward a duplicate line of wire with the two lines of kite, but the wind declined to a calm before the second line could be established in the air.

Maconi heretofore has used kites which supported his perpendicular wire by other means.

Mr. Eddy's object is to vastly increase the distance telegraphed by extending Maconi's perpendicular wire to a great height and substituting atmospheric electricity of tremendous tension for artificial electricity of a coil or oscillator.

Practice Economy

In buying medicine as in other matters, it is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

—Good strong duck for tents, canvas for stretchers, etc., at Weller Bros. *

SUMMER "AT HOME"

Large Number of Guests Entertained by the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney.

Very Pleasant Evening Spent at Carey Castle—List of Those Invited.

At Carey Castle last evening the Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Dewdney entertained a large number of guests at a mid-summer "At Home." A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all. The invitation list follows:

—Officers H. M. S. Amphion, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Angus, the Misses Agnes, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Aspinwall, Captain and Mrs. Adair, Mr. H. Abbott.

—Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. J. T. Bethune, Canon and Mrs. Beansland, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Beaven, Mr. W. H. Beaven, Dr. Bell, R.N.; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt Bostock, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. V. Bridgeman, Mr. R. H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Bryden, Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burns, Mr. H. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzherbert Bullen, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barkley, Mr. G. Bushby, Mr. F. C. Barff, Lieutenant, and Mrs. Barker, Captain Barnes, R. M. A. Mrs. Blacklock, Mr. and Mrs. R. Barkley, Mr. Benham;

C—Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. R. Cassidy, Mr. T. Cornwall, Flag Lieut. J. Kenneth Crawley, R.N.; Mr. and Mrs. Cowell, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Charles, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Claxton, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Curwen, Mr. G. V. Cuppage, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. Carstens, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Croft, Sir Henry, Lady and Misses Crease, Meares, L. and A. Crease, Mr. and Mrs. Hodder Chapman, Mr. McIvor, Campbell, Mrs. Creer.

D—Hon. T. M. Daly, Dr. and the Misses Davie, Chief Justice Davie, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Day, Mr. Harold Denne, Capt. H. H. Drake and officers H. M. S. Conqueror, Devereux, Captain, Mrs. and the Misses Devereaux, Des. G. H. and J. A. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Dumbleton, Mr. and Mrs. James Dunn, Miss B. and Mr. R. Dunnsmuir, the Misses Dunnsmuir, Mr. Justice, Mrs. and the Misses Tyrwhitt Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Drewry, Major, and Mrs. Dupont, Mrs. Dickinson.

E—Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Miss Eustace, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Ellis, Miss Ellen Ellis, Mr. Frank Ellis, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Erb, Mr. M. R. Earle.

F—Mr. and Mrs. Foy, Mr. R. Fall, the Misses Farr, Miss Featherstonhaugh, Mr. R. and the Misses Finlayson, Captain Flinnis, Mr. and Mrs. Flummfelt, Mrs. Ernest Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. J. F. Foulkes, Mr. T. French, Mr. G. Fox.

G—Mr. H. Galpin, Mr. J. C. Galletly, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Gaudin, Mr. C. Gamble, Mr. Carew-Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilhespie, Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, Mr. Gordon, Royal Engineers, Mr. A. A. Green, the Misses Green, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Graham, Mr. and Miss Lingard Green, Mr. Girdlestone, Mr. and Mrs. Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Hall, Mr. T. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Hon. J. S. Helmcken, Dr. and Mrs. Helmcken, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Dr. and Mrs. Hastings, Miss L. Harvey, Mr. G. Harvey, Miss Rout Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. D. R. Harris, Hon. D. W. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Homer, Mrs. Horne, Mr. G. A. Hurd, —Captain and Mrs. John Irving, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. E. Irving, the officers of H. M. S. Imperieuse.

J—Mr. E. A. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. J. Janion, Rev. Percival, Mrs. and Miss Jennings, Dr. O. M. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. E. M. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr. G. C. Johnson, Mr. A. J. and Miss Jackson, Mr. W. A. Jameson, Major A. Jones, Mrs. Brown Johnson, Mrs. Johnson.

K—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Keefer, Miss Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kent, Mr. King, Mr. and Mrs. Kirker.

L—Mr. and Mrs. T. Langmaid, Mr. J. W. Lang, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Leah, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Lowen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Langley, Messrs. W. H. and A. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Leather,

M—Mr. A. K. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Mohun, Mr. and Mrs. Mayo, Messrs. J. and R. Musgrave, Miss Musgrave, Mrs. and Miss McTavish, Mr. J. McTavish, Capt. and Mrs. MacCallum, Hon. J. W. Mrs. and Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. L. Macrae, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Macrae, Lt.-Col. Muirhead, Royal Engineers; Hon. G. B. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Martin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mackenzie, Hon. T. R. and Mrs. McInnes, Mr. and Mrs. McPhillips.

N—The Misses Newton.

O—Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oliver.

P—Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Palliser, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Potts, Col. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Parkes, Mr. and Mrs. Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton Pike, Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Painter, Captain Palmer, Hon. C. E. Mrs. and Miss Pooley, the Messrs. Pooley, Mr. and Mrs. Purvis, Mr. C. J. Prior, Captain Poole, R.M.A., Mr. Mrs. and Mr. B. Pinder, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, the Misses Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons.

R—Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Reed, the Misses Raynes Reed, General Roberts, U.S.C., Mr. Mrs. and Messrs. Ritter, Miss A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. Sidney Roberts, Captain, Mrs. and Miss Richardson, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. and Miss Redfern, Mr. H. Robertson, Miss Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Raynor, Miss Agnes Remmy, Mr. S. Russell, Mr. A. Remington.

S—Miss Stapleton, Miss Scott, Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Swanton, Mr. A. G. and the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smithe, Mrs. Scourm, Mrs. Shipton, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, Archdeacon and Mrs. Serven, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

T—Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Reed, the Misses Raynes Reed, General Roberts, U.S.C., Mr. Mrs. and Messrs. Ritter, Miss A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. Sidney Roberts, Captain, Mrs. and Miss Richardson, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. and Miss Redfern, Mr. H. Robertson, Miss Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Raynor, Miss Agnes Remmy, Mr. S. Russell, Mr. A. Remington.

—Miss Stapleton, Miss Scott, Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Swanton, Mr. A. G. and the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smithe, Mrs. Scourm, Mrs. Shipton, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, Archdeacon and Mrs. Serven, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

W—Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Reed, the Misses Raynes Reed, General Roberts, U.S.C., Mr. Mrs. and Messrs. Ritter, Miss A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. Sidney Roberts, Captain, Mrs. and Miss Richardson, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. and Miss Redfern, Mr. H. Robertson, Miss Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Raynor, Miss Agnes Remmy, Mr. S. Russell, Mr. A. Remington.

X—Miss Stapleton, Miss Scott, Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Swanton, Mr. A. G. and the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smithe, Mrs. Scourm, Mrs. Shipton, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, Archdeacon and Mrs. Serven, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Y—Miss Stapleton, Miss Scott, Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Swanton, Mr. A. G. and the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smithe, Mrs. Scourm, Mrs. Shipton, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, Archdeacon and Mrs. Serven, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Z—Miss Stapleton, Miss Scott, Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Swanton, Mr. A. G. and the Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smithe, Mrs. Scourm, Mrs. Shipton, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, Archdeacon and Mrs. Serven, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Shaw, Mrs. and the Misses Scholefield, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell-Sweeny, Miss Sullivan.

T—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Tomkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Hon. J. H. and Mrs. Turper, Miss Twiggs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tolson, the Misses Tolmie, Messrs. A. and F. Tritton, Major Trotter, R.M.A.; Mr. and Mrs. Tiarks.

V—Mr. and Mrs. C. Vernon, Mr. A. W. Vowell, Mrs. Jones Vaughan.

W—Mr. and Mrs. Wilmut, Mr. G. C. Wrigley, Miss J. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Messrs. Robert and Frank Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Worlock, Mr. Ray Worlock, Colonel and Mrs. Wolfenden, the Misses Wolfenden, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wolley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway Wilson, Mr. Justice Walker, Miss M. Wilson, Mr. C. C. Worsford, Dr. and Mrs. Watt, Miss Woods, Mrs. Wood, Mr. H. Waterman, Mr. E. Waterman, Mr. H. Wright.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Montreal Girl Missing—Toronto Topics—C. P. R. Land Sales.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Miss Jessie Thompson Kingstons disappeared very mysteriously here yesterday. She stood on St. Catherine street, near Bleury, when her father, Thomas Thompson, entered a fruit store to make a purchase. When he reappeared she was not to be seen. He became alarmed and notified the detective department. The chief detective placed four men on the case, but she has not yet been found. Thompson says he cannot account for her disappearance. Miss Thompson was 19 years old, a buxom, wavy-haired girl, and wore a dark blue dress and white hat.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—The civic holiday was pleasantly celebrated here yesterday. There were two lacrosse matches.

The Toronto whitewashed the Capitals in a game at Rosedale, by 5 to 0. The Tecumsehs defeated the Berlins by 4 to 2.

There were also baseball matches and a yachting regatta.

The body of Lizzie Wilkie, chambermaid at the Walker House, has been found in the bay. It is a case of suicide.

A boy named Whitney, now in quarantine, has smallpox in the most malignant form, and his recovery is doubtful. The passengers and crew of the steamer Passport on which the boy travelled from Belleville, are held in quarantine.

Rev. Father Lehman died at St. Joseph's hospital yesterday from appendicitis.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—A. J. Delmage, an employee of the Vulcan Iron Works Co., was instantly killed by the falling of a machinery hoist, which he was engaged in fixing in Mew & Co.'s building.

C. P. R. Land sales are booming. The company sold 17,000 acres last month for the sum of \$50,000, which is three times the quantity sold last year during the same month.

The Archbishop of St. Boniface left for the east to-day to be present at the consecration of the new Archbishop of Montreal.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific will build a large steel elephant of mammoth dimensions at Fort William.

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ROYAL



**BAKING
POWDER**
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assured the good and true forms and textures common to the chief brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE GUN.
CAPITALS WILL MEET.
This evening a meeting of the Capital Gun Club will be held at room 51, of the Five Sisters block.

NEWS FROM NANAIMO.

Coal Mine Closed—Fun Oved An Ascending Gold Hunter.

Nanaimo, Aug. 4.—Protection Taxed shaft, one of the working pits of the New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd., has shut down, throwing 200 men out of employment. The management will endeavor to find places for a number of these who have families to support in No. 1 pit, or the Big Shaft, as it is called. It is to the credit of the management of this company that their interest in their employes goes a little further than the problem as to how much work and how much money they can make out of them. On the principle that comparisons are odious no more said.

Great amusement was created at the departure of the Danube by the efforts of a legal agent, assisted by the sheriff, one of the city police and his client, to find the corporate body of an absconding creditor bound for the Clondyke. Several determined searches of the steamer had been made without success, the crowd, whose sympathies were strongly with the man "wanted," enjoying their disaffection with much gusto when Captain Meyers ordered everything cut loose. The sleuth appealed to the captain to let them have one more last look, but the captain refused, as he had no time to lose. The Danube left, and no doubt the young man in whom there was so much friendly interest taken is now enjoying the invigorating breezes and beautiful scenery of our northern waters.

The smelter proposition now before the city council and has been referred to a committee for report. The main proposition from the English syndicate is that this city guarantee the interest on debentures for the amount of the capital, viz., £100,000 for 10 years at 4 per cent., free site, exemption from taxation and a constant supply of fresh water. It is proposed to hold a public meeting shortly to discuss this matter.

A young resident of this city went out prospecting a short time since and lost his way in the bush. After several days without food he stumbled on to the E. & N. R. R. track. He was taken aboard one of the passing trains in a very exhausted condition.

A Chinaman employed in one of the hotels here, and who was arrested a week ago on suspicion of stealing \$300 from Mr. Baker, a commercial traveller, was discharged by the police magistrate yesterday for lack of evidence.

The weather has been hot the last two days, tempered by a E.N.E. wind.

LAWN TENNIS. THE TOURNAMENT.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat a large number of lovers of tennis are to be seen every afternoon of late at the grounds of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club watching the various events in the open handicap. Some very good matches are being played, for besides the local cracks, among those contesting are Hurd and Wright of Seattle, and Benham, of Tacoma. The result of the matches yesterday afternoon, hitherto unpublished are as follows:

Singles.

Hard beat Powell, 6-1, 6-2.
Combe beat Girrlstone, 6-2, 6-2.
Brayley beat Wright, 6-3, 6-1.
Harvey beat Punnett, 6-4, 6-0.
Rutherford beat Cowell, 6-2, 6-2.

Doubles.

Fox and Rawford beat Laing and Miller, 6-5, 2-6, 6-2.

Combe and Goward beat Worsfold and Girdlestone, 6-4, 6-2.

Haines and Holt beat Johnson and Abbott, 6-1, 5-6, 6-4.

Tritton and Kirk beat Waterman and Waterman, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1.

Miss Twiss and Miss Roberts beat Mrs. Booth and Miss Jenkins, 6-0, 6-2.

To-day's play up till the time of going to press did not bring out any close contests. Hard continued to win, this afternoon he beat R. H. Pooley after a rather one-sided game by 6-1, 6-0. The results of the matches decided to-day, before 4 o'clock were as follows:

Singles.

A. T. Goward beat T. G. Wilson, 6-3, 6-2.

C. C. Worsfold beat G. Parsons, 6-4, 6-5.

G. C. Johnson beat E. Waterman, 6-3, 6-4.

A. Hard beat R. H. Pooley, 6-1, 6-0.

Doubles.

R. H. Pooley and Miss Keeler beat Miss Dunsmuir and G. C. Fox, 6-4, 6-1.

J. A. Rutherford and E. Rutherford beat J. G. Goward and K. Macne, 6-4, 6-1.

TERRIFIC STORMS RAGE.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—This city has been the victim of terrible gales and ball storms. Last night the Rock Island passenger train, Chicago bound, was stopped by the storm. Hundreds of such quantity and size rolled on the track in the cuts that the train was brought to a standstill. Every window in the train was broken. The crops are cut to pieces.

SOME GOOD ADVICE

Miners Should Not Head for Dawson City. But Look for New Ground.

Capt. Carroll Says the Stickeen Route Is the Best Way to the Mines.

There are few men in the city better posted on travelling through the mining districts of the north than Mr. F. Page, clerk of the city police court. He gained much experience in the mining camps of Quesnel, Cassiar and the Skeena, where he spent a number of years, and by keeping in tune with the miners of those districts, who, since he left them, have worked further north. Mr. Page's advice to intending prospectors is to wait until spring and go-in by the Stickeen river, Telegraph creek and Teslin lake route. There is more than one reason for this. In the first place, it will be by far the easiest route when the trail has been put in proper order, but the most important point is that there is a good country to prospect while the men are working their way north. Lots of gold has been taken out of the Hootalinqua river and other streams in the vicinity. Nick Silvas, an old Cassiar miner, has been working there for several years, and

Bonanza river, where another discovery had in the meantime been reported. They arrived there August 18th of last year. At Bonanza they located some claims and built a cabin and then proceeded up the river seven miles further and built another cabin on their Gold Bottom claims. They wintered at Bonanza and continued to prospect their claims, sinking a number of shafts to the bedrock and making drifts across the pay streaks to determine their extent. In some of the holes and shafts good pay dirt was got, running as high as \$5 to the pan, while the last shaft sunk yielded \$10 to the pan. In this way the winter was passed and they had only prospected their claims. As soon as the weather became warm enough the dirt taken out in the winter was shoveled and panned, the result being that they all did very well. Moffat was too modest to state the exact sum he washed out, but remarked that it was quite sufficient to give him a good start in anything he liked, and he need not go back unless he wished.

In addition to the proceeds of his clean-up this spring, Moffat sold all his other claims for good prices, though he could have got much more by holding on for month or two. He also sold several town lots which he owned at Dawson City, and which at the time he left, were being snapped up at from \$3,000 to \$4,000 each.

Regarding the weather, he said it was sometimes very cold, and they had to look out for frost bites. Once he was travelling when it was 65 degrees below zero, and their faces were frozen before they were aware of it. In the summer the weather was sometimes extremely hot; the warmest day this year was 90 degrees in the shade. There is a good deal of rain in the summer, and in the early winter lots of snow falls, but from Christmas on for two or three months it is generally clear and cold.

The Indians are a dirty, lazy, improvident lot, even more so than our Siwash.

There is a large Indian village just opposite Dawson City, where they go exclusively into salmon fishing, but rarely enough to last them longer than a few months. When plenty of snow has fallen they leave the rivers and hunt moose. The salmon are the king or largest varieties, but the failure of the run last year caused great distress among the natives.

As to game, it is not so very plentiful, except, perhaps, in the spring. At that time the caribou are calving, and come to the rivers, so that they can have a safe retreat for themselves and their young when pressed by wolves. At that time the bulls are far away, casting their antlers, and in September they join their families, all of them being in prime condition then. Smaller game is also to be had, but not so plentiful as might be supposed.

As to the gold itself, the richest and largest nuggets are found at bed rock, though in a few places some surface drift has panned out exceptionally high. At one place Mr. Moffat got pieces worth from 20 cents to 50 cents each from the surface. The pure gold is of various shades of "yellow." Some is greenish, some bright yellow and some a bright rusty red, the last named being obtained only on Miller creek, a tributary of Fort-Mile creek. Samples shown by the handfull illustrate this. Part of the purchase price of one of Mr. Moffat's claims was paid to him in Eldorado gold, of yet another distinct color.

Mr. Moffat intends going back in the spring, but strongly advises those who have got the fever to wait until the winter is over. They have no conception of the hardships to be endured, and he would be extremely sorry if anything he had said should induce anyone to go at this time of the year. He had little doubt but half of the 4,000 men who are now on their way will not leave Dyea and that half of the remainder will not get over the thirty miles of mountain climbing to be encountered on the route. They are almost sure to run out of provisions. Mr. Moffat says that it is absolutely necessary to have a complete outfit of clothes and provisions, and from \$200 to \$300 in cash, if one wants to make a trial. But "try not the pass" at this season of the year unless you are well prepared for anything.

Mr. Moffat left on June 20th and came out through Alaska, down the Yukon to St. Michaels, and by steamer to Seattle, arriving here on July 17th. Since then he visited San Francisco, and will, in a few days, take a trip to Winnipeg, returning to spend the winter here. He is at present staying at the Hotel Douglas, and will, no doubt, be pleased to give enquirers any information he can respecting the great Yukon gold districts.

FATAL TRAIN ACCIDENT.
Wagon Containing a Family Hurled Forty Feet Down an Embankment.

Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Two children were killed and six persons injured, several probably fatally, on the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, just north of Rockland, Sullivan county. The combined passenger and locomotive, bearing F. Canfield, general superintendent, and Charles H. Hopkins, superintendent of the southern division of the road, struck a wagon containing John Manlick and his wife and six children. The accident occurred at Hollywood highway crossing. The wagon and the occupants were hurled forty feet down an embankment into the rocky bed of the Willowroot river. One child was instantly killed, another died soon after the accident, and other members of the family are not expected to survive.

While thus beating time they heard of a good strike on the Gold Bottom creek, a tributary of the Clondyke river, and at once set out to investigate instead of heading for Stewart river as they had at first intended. A trader named Joe Leduc commissioned Moffatt to investigate and report and gave him two pack horses. In this way five men were able to make the round trip without fear of starving. Time was short, so they made all possible speed, and got over the sixty odd miles in eight days. One day there being no feed for the horses and no water they kept up from 5 a.m. until 9 p.m. They found four men at Gold Bottom who were sluicing. They had turned the water of the creek and were working the bottom. There were good surface prospects, and even before reaching bedrock they were making good wages.

Having staked out some claims Moffat and his companions returned to 60-Mile, got their complete outfit, and getting into boats, dropped down to the Clondyke, up which they went to the



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore which carried the story far and wide, of certain cure for the loathsome sore. That bubbled up from the tainted tide of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name Archibald Ayer's, that all now know, that was just beginning its flight of fame with its curse of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record!

50 Years of Cures.

THAT NOTHING BE LOST.
How London Authorities and Others Turn an Honest Penny.

"The condemned meat seized in the city markets is, on the authority of Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, converted into articles of commercial utility. Dr. Saunders is the medical officer of health and public analyst for the city of London and in his report for 1896 he states that 91,000 of unsound meat were dealt with, and in return the Commissioner of Sewers received from the contractor a sum of £2,352."

Such was the paragraph which appeared in the newspapers a few days ago, and immediately set many a humble philosopher thinking. Who would pay £2,352 for 91 tons of putrid meat, and turn it into "articles of commercial utility" out of pure philanthropy? Assuredly no one. And moreover, how on earth could any one convert decayed beef and mutton into anything of use or marketable, either at a premium or a discount? A call upon Dr. Saunders might answer to such a question. The city authorities have the right to dispose of all meat condemned and seized, and to dispose of the same in any way they deem fit, though, before they do so, they take the most elaborate precautions to prevent the stuff being used as food. It is first skinned and hacked about by a couple of brawny giants, armed with gigantic knives, after which it is dumped into a chemical bath, and allowed to soak for a period. These baths were invented by Dr. Saunders in 1874. The meat is first treated with a solution of the waste products of salting of codfish, to which is added larger quantities of solution of sulphate of iron. This renders the meat black, insipid, and nauseous. It is now a soft, pulpy mass decomposed tissue, as little like good sirloin or prime rib as it is possible to conceive. But it is necessary to make assurances doubly sure, and so picric acid is added to the mess. This dyes the fatty tissues a brilliant yellow. The city authorities have now finished with it, and it is lifted out of the bath and handed over to the contractor's men, who carry it away in covered carts to a factory at Bow. Here it is placed in large open tanks surrounded by steam jacs, and boiled until the whole of the fat, which is by far the most valuable part, has been rendered and run off. This, after being chemically treated, is used by soap makers, candle makers, and in other kindred trades.

The water is next driven off, after which the bones are carefully collected and sorted. The large cylindrical ones are made into knife handles, buttons and a score of other similar articles; the smaller ones are handed over to the tender mercies of a machine known as "Saunders' devil." It consists of an exceedingly ugly-looking collection of steel-toothed cylinders, between which the unhappy bones are rent and ground to a powder. This is sold for the skeletons it contains. The residue remaining in the pans, a yellowish-brown, treacly-looking substance, is then lifted out and carted away to be used as manure.

It will thus be seen, that with the single exception of the water, not a single particle of the carcass is wasted. Exactly what profit the contractor makes out of his bargain is, of course, unknown. But it must be something handsome, for some of the resultant products are extremely valuable. The fat, for instance, is worth from £1 to £14 a ton.

MURDERS.
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